

Coins supplementary to Thomas' "Chronicles of the Pathán kings of Delhi."—By CHAS. J. RODGERS. (With a Plate.)

Steady research is always followed by constant results. These results are as a rule insignificant discoveries which are individually small, but collectively they all go to swell the sum of human knowledge. In my last small supplement to Thomas' "Chronicles of the Pathán kings of Delhi" I promised to give some additions which I had then in hand. But as I went on with two other papers and my researches for them, I found that incidentally my matter for the second supplement grew more interesting, and at last I found to my surprise that I had more coins in hand than would fill two plates; so I began to draw at once and simultaneously to put away for a third supplement all coins for which I could not now find a place. Strange to say just as I had made up my mind about these plates a find of about 500 coins of five Ghazni kings, all struck at Lahore, came to hand, some quite new and unpublished, and after that a batch of silver coins of Ala-uddin Khwárizmí of whose coins I gave three new types in my first supplement and of whose I give one great beauty in my present paper. These silver coins were struck at *Ghazni* and *Farwán* or as Thomas calls it '*Perwán*.' He gives no drawings of them and only alludes to them as giving us the mint of *Perwán*. These Ghazni kings' and the Khwárizmí king's coins must stand over for the present. I scarcely dare make a promise about them. About a year ago I came across a find of Ghazni coins, in number about 500, and up till now I have had no time to work at them and say what was in them, although there were several novelties of historic value. As I personally go to the bazars I see for myself what comes into them. And when I see what comes into them and what finds a lodgement in our museums, I am astonished and dumb-founded to think that coins of whose existence we are unaware are daily being brought in from the villages and fields and ruins which abound here and there in the country and are simply handed over to the smelting pot as common silver,—bullion in fact which is purchased at a little less than its intrinsic value. And all this, while there is in India no Imperial Cabinet of Coins and no one appointed to collect for it and arrange it and make it a thing worthy of the historical associations, India as an Empire and as a collection of ancient kingdoms and states, possesses. India is a continent: but it is too poor to possess one Imperial Cabinet of coins which would serve as a metallic record of past emperors and rulers, past glories and shames, in fact, which would be a history of the past in metal manuscripts. With the present rage for melting down

everything it is high time something were attempted. Our only relics will soon be empty, worn out, burnt up smelting pots.

In the present supplement the coins I give are chiefly varieties of coins already known. The inscriptions are sometimes longer than those given in Thomas: sometimes they correct his readings; sometimes the coins reveal new mints, sometimes they are quite new types of coins.

Plate I, No. 1. Obv. *Tij ud daulat Khusrau Malik.*

Rev. Bull with new mark on its *jhul*.

This coin is quite a new type of Khusrau Malik's coins.

No. 2. Obv. (*As sultán ul*) *Azim Tij ud Daulat Khusrau Malik.*

Rev. Bull with new mark on its *jhul*.

No. 3. Obv. (*Us sultán al*) *Azim Rukn ud dunyá wa ud Dín Fíroz (Sháh).*

Rev. Remains of a horseman and his steed.

Thomas gives three coins belonging to this king (Pl. I, fig. 24, 25, 26). I ascribe these three to Rezia. The *Rukn* is unmistakable in my coin. I give in No. 4 a drawing of a coin I have, which is exactly like one of Thomas' (No. 24). A careful study of it will at once show that it reads Obv. "*Us sultán al Muazzim Rezia ud Dunyá wa ud Dín.*" Rev. Horseman and steed, exactly like Thomas'. In my coin the *zwád* (ض) is more fully developed and it must be a coin of Rezia's.

In Pandit Ratan Narain's list of coins I find a rupee of *Rukn ud Dín Fíroz Sháh's*. Obv. *As sultán ul 'Azim Shams ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín, abú 'l Muazzar Rukn ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín Fíroz Sháh.* Rev. *Fi'ahd il Imám Al Mustansir, Amír ul Mominín, fí shahúr i san thaláth wa thaláthín wa sita mi'ata.* In this rupee the letters of *Rukn* are exactly as in my coin. It has no margins, the date is given in the square area. This rupee is quite unique. I should very much like to know its whereabouts. Such a coin should by no means leave the country. I may add that Ratan Narain gives in his list a copper coin like mine, and, being misled by Thomas, gives also two of Rezia's coins as Rukn ud Dín's. I have four coins of Rezia's of this kind, as well as four of the type I published in my last paper, and one each of Thomas' Pl. I, figs. 28 and 29. On comparing them I have no hesitation whatever in assigning Thomas' Pl. I, Nos. 24, 25, 26 to Rezia.

In my last paper I gave a coin of Sanjar and Bahrám Sháh. In it the title of *Muazzim* was given to Sanjar. In my present paper I give coins which shew that this title was given to several kings, who rejoiced however, as is shown by their numerous coins, in the title *al Azim*.

No. 5. Obv. "*As sultán ul Muazzim, Alá ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín.*" Rev. Horseman and steed.

No. 9. Obv. *As sultán ul Muazzim Eltatamsh as Sultán.* Rev. Horseman and steed and remains in Hindi of *Sri Hamírah*.

Plate II, No. 2. Rev. *Us sultán ul Muazzim.*

Obv. *Gyás ud Dunyá wa ud Dín.*

In these three coins Alá ud Dín (Masaud Sháh) and Shams ud Dín Altamsh and Gyás ud Dín (Balban) we have the title *Muazzim*. And it comes also in No. 6 which I now proceed to describe.

No. 6. Obv. in florid Kufic "*As sultán ul Muazzim Shams ud dunyá wa 'd dín Abú 'l Muza'ffar (Eltamash?)*." Rev., in a rayed circle, the Kalimah, under which (*Al Mustansir*) *biamri 'Uah Amír ul Mominín*. This coin weighs 62 grs. only. It is therefore a tankah. It came to hand with three *Bahá ud Dín Sâm's* silver tankahs.

No. 7. A rupee of Shams ud Dín Altamsh.

Obv. "*As Sultán ul Azim Shams ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín Altamsh as Sultán Násir i Amír ul Mominín.*" Rev. *Fi ahd il Imám Al Mustansir Amír ul Mominín.* Margin illegible alas!

No. 8. Obv. in Hindí above bull, *Samasa Dín.*

Rev. above horse *Ha* and no other letter of Hamírah.

This type is quite new.

No. 10. Obv. *As Sultán ul Azim Shams ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín.*

Rev. Horseman, to right of which *Eltatamsh*, and above horseman *us Sultán*. Thomas' coin had not any inscription in front of the horse. I have seen several of this type.

No. 11. Obv. (*Shams*) *ud Dunyá wa (ud Dín) Eltatamsh as Sultán.*

Rev. Horseman and *Srî Hamírah*.

No. 12. Obv. *As sultán ul 'Azim Eltatamsh as sultán.*

Rev. Horseman at charge.

No. 13. Obv. *Shams ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín Abú 'l Muza'ffar us Sultán.*

Reverse, not given.

These three coins Nos. 11, 12 and 13 give more than do Thomas' Nos. 47, 46, and 48. A comparison of them with Thomas' coins will at once show the additional information these supply.

No. 14. This is the same as Thomas' No. 50, with the addition of the word *as Sultán* on the obverse plainly visible.

Nos 15, 16, 17, 18 show at one view four types of coins of Elduz, the general of Muhammad bin Sâm. Three of them are binominal.

No. 15. Obv. *Muizz ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín, Abd Yalduz.*

Rev. Bull over which "*Srî Muj*," in Hindí.

There cannot be much doubt about the reading of the Hindí. *Srî Hamírah* it cannot be. It is an attempt I think by a Musalmán at *Srî Muizz*.

No. 16. Obv. *Muizz ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín.*

Rev. *Abd Yalduz.*

There are floral ornaments about the inscriptions.

No. 17. A similar coin to *Ariana Antiqua*, Pl. XX, fig. 18, but much fuller.

Obv. "*As Sultán ul Azim Muizz ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín.*"

Rev. '*Abdu 'l Malik ul Muazzim, Táj ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín Yalduz.*

No. 18. Obv. "*As sultán ul Muazzim Abú' l Fath Yalduz as Sultán.*

Rev. Horseman with remnants of *Srí Hamírah* and Star underneath horse.

Plate II. No. I. Gold Mohur of Sher Sháh. Obv. in Mahrábí area "*As Sultán Sher Sháh, khallad Allah MulkaHu.*" Rev., in square area, the Kalimah. Both margins are illegible: this is a great pity, as the coin is in every other respect one of great beauty.

No. 3. Obv.—"*Sultán Sher Sháh, zarb i Sambhal.*" Margin obliterated. Rev. not given.

No. 4. Obv.—"*Sultán Sher Sháh, zarb i Alwar.*"

These are two new mints of Sher Sháh.

No. 5. Rupee of Sher Sháh. Circular areas on both sides. Obv. "*Sher Sháh Sultán, khallad Allah &c.*

Margin:—" *Farið ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín abú 'l Muzaffar*" and in Hindí, *Sher Sháh*, and in Arabic figures 949. Rev. the Kalimah: Margin, the names of the four companions: and "*As Sultán ul Adil, zarb Ujain.*" This is also a new mint of Sher Sháh's.

No. 6. Rupee of Sher Sháh's: Square areas surrounded by double lines.

Obv. *Sher Sháh Sultán, khallad Allah mulkaHu.*" Margin "*Farið ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín, zarb i Shergarh,* in Hindí "*Sher Sháhi.*"

Rev., kalimah in area. Margin, the names of the four companions and their titles. This coin has not been figured before. Unfortunately mine has lost a piece out of its centre and it has not been mended very cleverly. But the workmanship is very superior.

No. 7. Rupee of Kutub ud Dín Mubárah Sháh. New type.

Obverse: "*Al Imám ul Azim, Kutub ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín, Abú 'l Muzaffar, Khalífatu'lláh.*"

Rev. central area: "*Mubárah Sháh as Sultán, ibn us Sultán Al Wásiq billah, Amír ul Mominín.*"

Margin.—"*Zarb házá il Fizzat bi Hazrat dár il Khiláfat, Fí sanat, saba ashrata wa saba miáta.*

This coin has on it exactly the same as Thomas' No. 146. But his is a square piece. On Mr. Delmerick's coin are similar inscriptions, with the mint place however termed "*dár ul mulk,*" not "*dár ul khiláfat.*"



COINS SUPPLEMENTARY TO "THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF PATHAN KINGS."

No. 8. Gold coin of Gyás ud Dín Tuglaq. This coin is the same as Thomas' No. 158. In his coin the margin stops short when it gets to the mint. This goes on three words "*fi mulk i Talang.*" It was struck in Telingana.

No. 9. A gold mohur. Rev. *Mahmúd Sháh, bin Muhammad Sháh bin Tuglaq Sháh as Sultán 752.*"

Obv. *Fi zaman i Amír ul Mominín, Gyás ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín, Abú 'l Muzaffar.*"

When Muhammad Tuglaq died, Fíroz Sháh was with him at Tatta in Seinde. Ahmad Ayáz Khwájah i Jahán set up in Dehli a boy of six years of age as king. Ferishta says that he was called Gyás ud Dín *Muhammad*, but the coin shows that his name was *Mahmúd*. On Fíroz Sháh's arrival in Dehli *Mahmúd* was deposed.

No. 10. New type of Alá ud Dín Khwárizmí's coin struck at *Kishm*. Obv. "*Kishm, Ala ud Dunya wa 'd Dín, Muhammad bin us Sultán.*" Rev. horseman by side of spear "*(A)mír.*" Above the horse "*ul Azim.*"

No. 11. Obv. "*(Saif) ud dunyá wa 'd Dín, Abú ul Muzaffar, al Hasn, bin Muhammad.*"

Rev. Bull on which "*Kirmán,*" over it in Hindí *Srí H?*"

No. 12. Obv. "*Násir ud dunyá wa 'd Dín, Abú 'l Muzaffar.*"

Rev. "*Muhammad bin Hasn Karlagh.*"

No. 13. Obv. in Hindí round a bull "*Srí Jalál ud Dín.*" On the bull in Arabic "*Kirmán.*"

Rev. Horseman over which words which may be Hindí "*Srí Hamírah,* but they look like Persian "*Farmán rawá.*"

These last four coins are all new types. *Kirmán** may be the Persian province and town. Jalál ud Dín Khwárizmí went there by way of *Mekrán* after he left India. At least so says the author of the "*Rauzat us Safa.*"

No. 14. Obv. "*Khalífatu Rabb il Alamín Kutub ud Dunyá wa 'd Dín.*"

Rev. "*Abú 'l Muzaffar Mubárah Sháh as Sultán ibn us Sultán Al wásiq billah.*"

No. 15. Obv. "*Al Mujáhid fi sabil i 'Ulah Muhammad Tuglaq.*" Above, "*Abubakr;*" to right, "*Alí;*" to left "*Umr*" under "*Othmán.*"

Rev. the Kalimah in a circle. Margin: "*Zarb házá us Sikka, bi Hazrat Dehli, fi sanat Khams asharín wa saba miáta.* This coin is a very

* Thomas identifies it with *Kurrun* near Bunnú. *Kishm* is I suppose the island and town at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. If so, there is no reason why *Kirmán* should not be the Persian one, except this one, that here we have coins struck in Hindí.

much better specimen than the one given in Thomas which was struck in *Dár ul Islám.*" Thomas calls his *unique*, but I have one also struck at "Dár ul Islám," and during the last five years I have seen about half a dozen of them. *Dehli* and *Dár ul Islám* were favourite mints of Muhammad Tuglaq, but I have coins of the type of No. 159 in Thomas that were struck at not only these two places, but at "*Takhtgáh i Dehli*," "*Arsa i Satgáwn*," and at "*Iqlím i Tuglaqpúr urf* (known = *i. e.*) *Tirhut*." There are coins extant which were struck at *Daulatábád*. Thus there were six mints of this one type of coins. The simply *Dehli* marked coins and the *Tuglaqpúr* and *Satgáwn* types have not yet been published. Thomas' No. 173 was struck at Dehli. The Lahore Museum possesses three similar gold mohurs. Of these, two were struck in 734 and one in 735 and all at *Satgáwn* in Bengal.

In Sir Alexander Burnes' "*Travels in Bukhara*" Vol. II, two plates of coins are given. This book was printed in 1834. Masson's researches in Afghanistan produced over 60,000 coins. From them Wilson compiled the *Ariana Antiqua* which contains 21 plates of coins, Grecian, Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, Sassanian and Indian. General Cunningham in his "*Coins of the Successors of Alexander in the East*" gives fourteen plates which deal only with Grecian and Greco-Bactrian coins. Late discoveries have produced so many new coins that a supplement equal in size to the original book might easily be published. The coins of each dynasty that has reigned in India supply matter enough for a volume. These coins are purchased by private individuals and of course kept in their cabinets, each new type being hailed with numismatic delight. When these private individuals go home, of course they take their acquisitions with them. So that private enterprise in Indian numismatics simply robs the country of its treasures. When a poor student wishes to see the coins about which he reads, he cannot do it. The museums have not got them. The Calcutta Museum is I am credibly informed destitute of coins. It seems to me there is only one way of meeting this difficulty. The Museums of India must have grants made to them for the purchase of coins just the same as Museums at home have. The Berlin museum gets everything good in Europe, simply because it gives good prices. Here in India those who can pay get the best coins. And if the Government of India desires that the museums should possess cabinets of coins, men must be appointed and money granted, or nothing will ever be done except opportunities lost.

I have shown above how our knowledge of the different kinds of coins has increased. What I desire to see is an increase in the number of coins in our museums.
